

PUBLIC VERSION

# EXHIBIT E

PUBLIC VERSION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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**EXAMINER**

LAWYER

ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER

卷之三

DATE MAILED

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

## PUBLIC VERSION

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/668,221	Attalan, et al Heller et al
	Examiner Louise Leary	Group Art Unit 1623
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This action is FINAL.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1935 C.D. 11: 453 O.G. 213.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire <u>three</u> month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. § 1331. Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(b).</p> <p><b>Disposition of Claims</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>31-78</u> is/are pending in the application.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>1</u>. Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>2</u>. Claim(s) <u>31-78</u> is/are rejected.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>3</u>. Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.</p> <p>Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.</p> <p><b>Application Papers</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-940.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> approved <input type="checkbox"/> disapproved.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The specification is objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p><b>Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some* <input type="checkbox"/> None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been received.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</p> <p>*Certified copies not received: _____.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).</p> <p><b>Attachment(s)</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited, PTO-892</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary, PTO-413</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-940</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152</p>		

-- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES --

## PUBLIC VERSION

Application/Control Number: 09/668221

Page 2

Art Unit: 1623

1. Claims 31-78 are pending in this application.

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 615 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Pan Oramm*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 31-78 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-48 of U.S. Patent No. 6,121,009. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both inventions claim a flexible analytic sensor comprising a portion of the sensor adapted for positioning external to the animal and for connection to a device for measurement of electrical signal generated by the sensor; a portion of the sensor adapted for subcutaneous implantation in an animal comprising at least one non-corroding, analytic-responsive working electrode; and a sensing layer coupled to the working electrode wherein the flexible sensor is adapted to provide an electrical signal substantially insensitive to relative motion between the implanted portion of the

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Application/Control Number: 09/668221

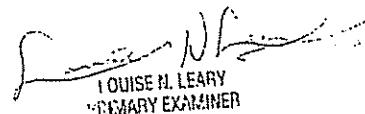
Page 3

Art Unit: 1623

sensor under substantially identical reaction conditions; a glucose measuring system; a method for measuring glucose using the system; a method for inserting a flexible glucose sensor in an animal; and a flexible glucose sensor having the structural features claimed.

3. The Heller et al references (US 6,121,009; 5,593,852; 5,356,786 and 6,126611) have been cited to further show the state of this art.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Louise Leary at telephone number (703) 308-3533.

  
LOUISE N. LEARY  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

December 16, 2000

PUBLIC VERSION

Examiner Henry

PTO-948 (REV. 9-27)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-Patent and Trademark Office

Application No. 09/1628, 321

AU 1623  
NOTICE OF DRAFTPERSON'S  
PATENT DRAWING REVIEW

The drawing filed (invent date) 9-22-00 are:

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ not objected to by the Draftperson under 37 CFR 1.84 or 1.152.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_ objected to by the Draftperson under 37 CFR 1.84 or 1.152 as indicated below. The Examiner will require submission of new, corrected drawings when necessary. Corrected drawings must be submitted according to the instructions on the back of this notice.

1. DRAWINGS. 37 CFR 1.84(a); Acceptable categories of drawings: Black ink. Color.  Color drawing are not acceptable until petition is granted. Fig.(s) _____	7. SECTIONAL VIEWS. 37 CFR 1.84(h)(3)  Hatching not indicated for sectional portions of an object Fig.(s) _____ Sectional designation should be noted with Arabic or Roman numbers. Fig.(s) _____
2. PHOTOGRAPHS. 37 CFR 1.84(b)  Photographs are not acceptable until petition is granted. 3 full-tone sets are required. Fig.(s) _____  Photographs not properly mounted (must crystal board or photographic double-weight paper). Fig.(s) _____  Poor quality (half-tone). Fig.(s) _____	8. ARRANGEMENT OF VIEWS. 37 CFR 1.84(i)  Words do not appear on a horizontal, left-to-right fashion when page is either upright or turned, so that the top becomes the right side, except for graphs. Fig.(s) _____  Views not on the same plane in drawing sheet. Fig.(s) _____
3. TYPE OF PAPER. 37 CFR 1.84(e)  Paper not flexible, strong, white and durable. Fig.(s) _____  Eraser, alterations, overwriting, interlineations, folds, copy machine marks not acceptable. (too thin) 1-10 Mylar, yellow paper is not acceptable (too thin) Fig.(s) _____	9. SCALE. 37 CFR 1.84(l)  Scale not large enough to show mechanism with crowding when drawing is reduced in size to two-thirds in reproduction Fig.(s) _____
4. SIZE OF PAPER. 37 CFR 1.84(F); Acceptable sizes: 21.0 cm by 29.7 cm (DIN size A4) 21.6 cm by 27.9 cm (8 1/2 x 11 inches) All drawings sheets not the same size. Sheet(s) _____	10. CHARACTER OF LINES, NUMBERS, & LETTERS. 37 CFR 1.84(j)  Lines, numbers & letters not uniformly thick and well defined, clean, durable and black (poor line quality). Fig.(s) 1-10
5. MARGINS. 37 CFR 1.84(g); Acceptable margins: Top 2.5 cm Left 2.5 cm Right 1.5 cm Bottom 1.0 cm SIZE: A4 Size Top 2.5 cm Left 2.5 cm Right 1.5 cm Bottom 1.0 cm SIZE: 8 1/2 x 11 Margins not acceptable. Fig.(s) _____ Top (T) _____ Left (L) _____ Right (R) _____ Bottom (B) _____	11. SHADING. 37 CFR 1.84(m)  Solid black areas pale. Fig.(s) _____ Solid black shading not permitted. Fig.(s) _____ Shade lines, pale, rough and blurred. Fig.(s) _____
6. VIEWS. 37 CFR 1.84(h) REMARK: Specification may require revision to correspond to drawing changes. Views connected by projection lines or lead lines. Fig.(s) _____ Partial view. 37 CFR 1.84(h)(2) Brackets needed to show figure as one entity. Fig.(s) _____ Views not labeled separately or properly. Fig.(s) _____ Enlarged view not labeled separately or properly. Fig.(s) _____	12. NUMBERS, LETTERS, & REFERENCE CHARACTERS. 37 CFR 1.84(p)  Numbers and reference characters not plain and legible. Fig.(s) 1-10 Figure legends are poor. Fig.(s) 1-10 Numbers and reference characters not oriented in the same direction as the view. 37 CFR 1.84(p)(3) Fig.(s) _____ English alphabet not used. 37 CFR 1.84(p)(1) Fig.(s) _____ Numbers, letters and reference characters may be at least .32 cm (1/8 inch) in height. 37 CFR 1.84(p)(3) Fig.(s) _____
	13. LEAD LINES. 37 CFR 1.84(q)  Lead lines cross each other. Fig.(s) _____ Lead lines missing. Fig.(s) _____
	14. NUMBERING OF SHEETS OF DRAWINGS. 37 CFR 1.84(t)  Sheets not numbered consecutively, and in Arabic numerals beginning with number 1. Fig.(s) _____
	15. NUMBERING OF VIEWS. 37 CFR 1.84(u)  Views not numbered consecutively, and in Arabic numerals, beginning with number 1. Fig.(s) _____
	16. CORRECTIONS. 37 CFR 1.84(w)  Corrections not made from PTO-948 dated _____
	17. DESIGN DRAWINGS. 37 CFR 1.152  Surface shading shown not appropriate. Fig.(s) _____ Solid black shading not used for color contrast. Fig.(s) _____
COMMENTS	

REVIEWER J. CHASE DATE 12-4-00 TELEPHONE NO. 703-305-8470

ATTACHMENT TO PAPER NO. 4

PTO COPY

PUBLIC VERSION

<i>Notice of References Cited</i>		Application No. 00/668,221	Applicant(s) Heller et al		
		Examiner Louise Lerry	Group Art Unit 1623	Page 1 of 1	
<b>U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS</b>					
DOCUMENT NO.	DATE	NAME		CLASS	SUBCLASS
A 6,121,009	9/2000	Heller et al		435	14
B 5,593,852	1/1997	Heller et al		435	14
C 5,356,736	10/1994	Heller et al		435	14
D 6,12,011,009	1/12/2000	Heller et al		435	14
E					
F					
G					
H					
I					
J					
K					
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M					
<b>FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS</b>					
DOCUMENT NO.	DATE	COUNTRY	NAME	CLASS	SUBCLASS
N					
O					
P					
Q					
R					
S					
T					
<b>NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS</b>					
DOCUMENT (including Author, Title, Source, and Pertinent Pages)				DATE	
U					
V					
W					
X					
Y					
Z					

\* A copy of the reference is not being furnished with this Office action.  
 (See Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, Section 707.05(a).)

PUBLIC VERSION

# EXHIBIT F

## PUBLIC VERSION



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE	NAME/MAILED APPLICANT	ATTY DOCKET NO.
08/767,110	12/04/96	HELLER	A 11154.9USC1
			EXAMINER
		12M1/0722	
		MERCHANT GOULD SMITH EDELL WELTER & SCHMIDT 3100 NORWEST CENTER 90 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET MINNEAPOLIS MN 55402-4131	SEARCHER
			4
			1211
			DATE MAILED:
			07/22/97

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application.  
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

## OFFICE ACTION SUMMARY

- Responsive to communication(s) filed on Pre Amendment A filed 12/4/96 and Pre Amendment B filed 5/5/97.
- This action is FINAL.
- Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 D.C. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire THREE month(s), ~~ONE MONTH~~ whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

## Disposition of Claims

- Claim(s) 1-2 and 4-117 is/are pending in the application.  
Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- Claim(s) 47-117 is/are allowed.
- Claim(s) 1-2, 4-10 and 23-28 is/are rejected.
- Claim(s) 11-22 and 29-30 is/are objected to.
- Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
- The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is  approved  disapproved.
- The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

- All  Some\*  None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_  
 received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

- Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

- Notice of Reference Cited, PTO-892  
 Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_  
 Interview Summary, PTO-413  
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948  
 Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

-SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES-

PUBLIC VERSION

Serial Number: 08/767110

Page 2

Art Unit 1211

1. Claims 1-2, and 4-117 are pending in this application. Claims 3 and 31-16 have been canceled per applicants request received May 5, 1997.

2. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 4 is indefinite for depending to claim 3 which was canceled. Correction is required to comply with US patent practice.

3. The non-statutory double patenting rejection, whether of the obviousness-type or non-obviousness-type, is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (in policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent. *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); and *In re Goodman*, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(b) and D may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a non-statutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.78(d).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-2, 5-10, and 23-28 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 3-11, 13, 15-16, 29, and

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Art Unit: 1211

31 of U.S. Patent No. 5,593,852. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the same electrode, method for producing an in vivo glucose biosensor, biosensor, and method for measuring the concentration of a biochemical in an animal has been claimed in each set of claims.

Claims 1-2, 5-10, and 23-28 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1, 5-11, 13, 15-16, 29, and 31 of U.S. Patent No. 5,593,852 since the claims, if allowed, would improperly extend the "right to exclude" already granted in the patent.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the patent and is covered by the patent since the patent and the application are claiming common subject matter, as follows:

The same electrode, method for producing an in vivo glucose biosensor, biosensor, and method for measuring the concentration of a biochemical in an animal has been claimed in each set of claims.

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant was prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application during prosecution of the application which matured into a patent. *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

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Serial Number: 08/767110

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Art Unit: 1211

4. Claims 11-22 and 29-30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

5. Claims 47-117 are allowable over the prior art of record.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Louise Leary at telephone number (703) 308-3533.

  
LOUISE LEARY  
PATENT EXAMINER  
GROUP 1200

July 21, 1997

PUBLIC VERSION

# EXHIBIT G

## PUBLIC VERSION

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## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Advisory Commissioner for PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C.  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY/Docket No.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/657,194	07/21/2000	James Say	12005.15USC1	1556
2002	02/02	01/16/2001		
MERCHANT & GOULD PC P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			EXAMINER	
			RATNITHITHADHA, NAVIN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3736	
DATE MAILED: 07/04/2001				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## PUBLIC VERSION

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/557,199	SAY ET AL
	Examiner Navin NalinBilhada	Art Unit 3736
— The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address —		
<p><b>A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.106(a). In no event, however, may a reply be filed later than SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.</li> <li>• If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.</li> <li>• This period for reply is specified above. The maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.</li> <li>• Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).</li> <li>• Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>1)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 February 2002</u>.</p> <p>2a)<input type="checkbox"/> This action is FINAL.      2b)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This action is non-final.</p> <p>3)<input type="checkbox"/> Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1035 O.G. 11, 453 O.G. 213.</p> <p><b>Disposition of Claims</b></p> <p>4)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>2-176</u> is/are pending in the application.</p> <p>4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>2-120</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.</p> <p>5)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>146-176</u> is/are allowed.</p> <p>6)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>121, 126, 128-131, 134 and 143</u> is/are rejected.</p> <p>7)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>122-125, 127, 132, 133 and 135-144</u> is/are objected to.</p> <p>8)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</p> <p><b>Application Papers</b></p> <p>9)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The specification is objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p>10)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The drawing(s) filed on <u>21 September 2000</u> is/are: a)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accepted or b)<input type="checkbox"/> objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).</p> <p>11)<input type="checkbox"/> The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)<input type="checkbox"/> approved b)<input type="checkbox"/> disapproved by the Examiner. If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.</p> <p>12)<input type="checkbox"/> The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p><b>Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120</b></p> <p>13)<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</p> <p>a)<input type="checkbox"/> All b)<input type="checkbox"/> Some * c)<input type="checkbox"/> None of:      1.<input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.      2.<input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.      3.<input type="checkbox"/> Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</p> <p>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</p> <p>14)<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application). a)<input type="checkbox"/> The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.</p> <p>15)<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.</p> <p><b>Attachment(s)</b></p> <p>1)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Drawsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. 4)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____. 5)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6)<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>		

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Application/Control Number: 09/667,199  
Art Unit: 3735

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DETAILED ACTION

*Specification*

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

A new section for the Cross-References to Related Applications (See 37 CFR 1.78 and MPEP § 201.11) should be added after the title to include the Continuation Application information.

Appropriate correction is required.

2. The specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware of in the specification.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily

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Application/Control Number: 09/667,199  
Art Unit: 3736

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published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 121, 126, 128-130, 131, 134, and 145 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ward et al.

In regards to claims 121 and 131, Ward et al discloses a sensor for measuring analyte concentrations, comprising:

an implantable electrochemical sensor 10/122 including an enzyme layer 25 (see Figs. 1 and 2 and col. 4, lines 43-54);  
an electrometer 126 and transmitter 130 for transmission of data of sensor 122 to external receiving source using radio signals (see Fig. 7 and col. 7, lines 35-47); and a computer 134/138 including a display monitor (see Fig. 7 and col. 7, lines 41-48).

As to claim 126, Ward discloses the sensor 122 is coupled to a transmitter 130, which includes a power source, for example a battery (see col. 2, lines 45-47).

As to claim 128, Ward discloses a radio signal transmitter 130 (see col. 7, lines 41-43).

As to claim 129, Ward discloses a computer 136 for data monitoring (see col. 7, lines 44-46).

As to claim 130, Ward discloses the analyte is glucose and a glucose responsive enzyme (see col. 4, lines 43-54).

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Application/Control Number: 09/667,199  
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As to claim 134, Ward discloses a computer 138, which includes a display monitor (see Fig. 7).

As to claim 145, Ward discloses the analyte is glucose and a glucose responsive enzyme (see col. 4, lines 43-54).

*Allowable Subject Matter*

5. Claims 146-176 are allowed.
6. Claims 122-125, 127, 132, 133, and 135-144, are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

*Conclusion*

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Navin Natnithilhadha whose telephone number is (703) 305-2445. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kevin Shaver can be reached on (703) 308-2582. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-3337 for regular communications and (703) 746-3337 for After Final communications.

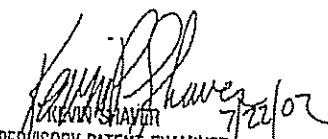
PUBLIC VERSION

Application/Control Number: 09/667,199  
Art Unit: 3736

Page 5

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-2701.

Navin Natnithihadha  
Patent Examiner  
GAU 3736  
November 5, 2001

  
NAVIN NATHADHA 7/21/02  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700

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PUBLIC VERSION

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<i>Notice of References Cited</i>		Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination	
		09/657,199	SAY ET AL.	
Examiner	Navin Nalinithodha	Art Unit	3736	Page 1 of 1

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*	Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
A	US-6,001,037	12-1999	Shultz et al.	600/345
B	US-6,711,281	01-1998	Werd et al.	204/403.05
C	US-			
D	US-			
E	US-			
F	US-			
G	US-			
H	US-			
I	US-			
J	US-			
K	US-			
L	US-			
M	US-			

## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*	Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
N					
O					
P					
Q					
R					
S					
T					

## NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*	Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Patent Page(s)
U	
V	
W	
X	

\* A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See 37 CFR § 1.707.05(a).)  
 Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

**PUBLIC VERSION**

Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	08/667,199	SAY ET AL
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Navin Nalinithidha	3736

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

- (1) Navin Nalinithidha. (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) Bruce Black. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview: 17 July 2002.

Type: a) Telephonic b) Video Conference  
 c) Personal (copy given to: 1) applicant 2) applicant's representative)

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) Yes e) No.  
 If Yes, brief description: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) discussed: 2-120.

Identification of prior art discussed: none.

Agreement with respect to the claims f) was reached. g) was not reached. h) N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: Claims 2-120 were not formally cancelled by a Preliminary Amendment. However, the claims were cancelled in the Transmittal sheet of the filed application. Claims 2-120 should be cancelled in the next response to the current office action.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

i) It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of the interview(if box is checked).

Unless the paragraph above has been checked, THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN ONE MONTH FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an attachment to a signed Office action.



Examiner's signature, if required

**PUBLIC VERSION****Summary of Record of Interview Requirements**

**Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.01, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record**  
 A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

**Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews****Paragraph [b]**

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply in Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135, 135 U.S.C. 132;

**37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.** All business with the Patent and Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiner's Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address other than or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner (no contrary).
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case unless both applicant and examiner agree that the examiner will record same. Where the examiner agrees to record the substance of the interview, or when it is adequately recorded on the Form or in an attachment to the Form, the examiner should check the appropriate box at the bottom of the Form which informs the applicant that the submission of a separate record of the substance of the interview as a supplement to the Form is not required.

It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
  - 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
  - 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
  - 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
  - 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner.
- (The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
  - 7) if applicable, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

**Examiner to Check for Accuracy**

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

PUBLIC VERSION

# EXHIBIT H

PUBLIC VERSION

NOV-17-02 04:05PM FRAH-Merchant L Gould

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7-738 P 002/004 F-22

11-19-02

S/N 09/667,199

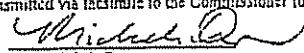
PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Say et al.	Examiner:	Natnithiudha, Navin
Serial No.:	09/667,199	Group Art Unit:	3736
Filed:	September 21, 2000	Docket No.:	12008.15-US-C1
Title:	ANALYTE MONITORING DEVICE AND METHODS OF USE		

CERTIFICATE (UNDER 37 CFR 1.8)

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted via facsimile to the Commissioner for Patents, TC3720 on November 14, 2002.

  
By: Michele Quarcia

AMENDMENT & RESPONSE

Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

This response is submitted in reply to the Office Action dated July 24, 2002, which set a shortened three-month statutory period for response expiring on October 24, 2002. Please amend the application as set forth below.

In the Specification

Please amend the specification by adding the following section immediately below the title on page 1.

Related Applications

This application is a continuation of application Serial No. 09/070,677, filed April 30, 1998, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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PUBLIC VERSION

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NOV-14-02 DE:DEPM FRCM-Marschal &amp; Gould

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T-738 P 003/004 F-278

REMARKS

Applicants thank the Examiner for the Examiner's careful review of the application.

Rejection of Claims 121, 126, 128-130, 131, 134, and 145 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e)

Independent claims 121 and 131 (and their dependent claims 126, 128-130, and 134 and 145, respectively) were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e), as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 5,711,861 ("Ward").

According to the Office Action of July 24, 2002, Ward discloses each and every element of the independent claims, including a "transcutaneous electrochemical sensor" and a "sensor control unit adapted for placement on skin and adapted for receiving a portion of the transcutaneous electrochemical sensor." In fact, Ward fails to teach either of these elements, both of which are required by independent claims 121 and 131.

Ward teaches an apparatus for monitoring analytes. The apparatus taught by Ward includes a sensor and a transmitter. The sensor and transmitter are "implanted as a single unit in the patient." See col. 7, ll. 39-40.

Applicants' claimed invention (independent claims 121 and 131) requires a *transcutaneous* sensor, i.e., a sensor partially inserted beneath the surface of the skin and partially projecting outwardly from the patient's skin. Ward, on the other hand, teaches a sensor that is implanted entirely subcutaneously. See col. 12, ll. 27-30 ("...The preferred location is subcutaneous."). At no point does Ward disclose or suggest a transcutaneous sensor.

Applicants' claimed invention (independent claims 121 and 131) also requires a sensor control unit adapted for placement on skin. Ward discloses a system in which each and every element (other than the remotely located receiver and computer system that analyze the analytic information) is implanted beneath the skin. No portion of the system taught by Ward is "adapted for placement on skin." Further, nothing in Ward suggests such a modification.

Because Ward fails to disclose or suggest either a "transcutaneous electrochemical sensor" or a "sensor control unit adapted for placement on skin," as

PUBLIC VERSION

NOV-14-07 04:05PM FRCM-Merchant & Gould

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T-733 P-004/002 F-916

required by each of independent claims 121 and 131, Ward cannot properly serve as a basis for the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 121, 126, 128-130, 131, 134, and 145.

Conclusion

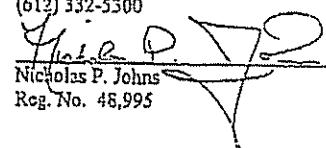
Claims 146-176 are allowed. Applicants thank the Examiner. Claims 121-145 remain pending in the application. These claims are believed to be allowable for the reasons set forth above. This amendment is believed to be responsive to all points raised in the Office Action. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request prompt reconsideration, allowance, and passage of the application to issue. Should the Examiner have any remaining questions or concerns, the Examiner is urged to contact the undersigned by telephone at the number below to expeditiously resolve such concerns.

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD, P.C.  
P.O. Box 2903  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-0903  
(612) 332-5300

Dated: 14 Nov 2007

By:

  
Nicholas P. Johns  
Reg. No. 48,995

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PUBLIC VERSION

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697-14-02 64:05PM PTOU-Merchant &amp; Gould

E12332951

T-763 T-001/004 F-375

**Merchant & Gould**  
 An Intellectual Property Law Firm

3200 IDS Center  
 60 South Eighth Street  
 Minneapolis, Minnesota  
 55402-2115 USA  
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 Fax: 612.332.9081  
[www.merchant-gould.com](http://www.merchant-gould.com)

Fax Transmission | November 14, 2002

A Professional Corporation

TO: Commissioner for Patents  
 Attn: Examiner N. Namithihadha  
 Patent Examining Corps  
 Facsimile Center - TC3700  
 Washington, D.C. 20231

FROM: Nicholas P. Johns  
 OUR REF: 12008.15USCI  
 PHONE: 612.371.5207

FAX RECEIVED

NOV 14 2002

Total pages, including cover letter: 4

GROUP 3700

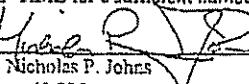
PTO FAX NUMBER 1-703-872-9302

If you do NOT receive all of the pages, please telephone us at 612.336.4664, or fax us at 612.332.9081.

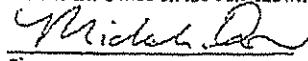
Title of Document Transmitted: AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE

Applicant:	SAY ET AL.
Serial No.:	09/667,199
Filed:	SEPTEMBER 21, 2000
Group Art Unit:	1736
Our Ref. No.:	12008.15USCI

Please charge Deposit Account No. 13-2725 \$110.00 for 1 mo. extension of time.Please charge any additional fees or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-2725.  
 Please consider this a PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME for a sufficient number of months to enter these papers, if appropriate.

By:   
 Name: Nicholas P. Johns  
 Reg. No.: 48,995

I hereby certify that this paper is being transmitted by facsimile to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on the date shown below.

  
 Signature

11-14-02

Date

PUBLIC VERSION

# EXHIBIT I

## PUBLIC VERSION

<i>AC</i>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
<i>Notice of Allowability</i>	09/067,189 Examiner Navin Nalinithadha	SAY ET AL Art Unit 3735

— The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address—  
All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTO-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1.  This communication is responsive to November 14, 2002.  
 2.  The allowed claim(s) is/are 121-126.  
 3.  The drawings filed on 21 September 2000 are accepted by the Examiner.  
 4.  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
     a)  All   b)  Some\*   c)  None   of the:  
         1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
         2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
         3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
     \* Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_  
 5.  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
     (a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.  
 6.  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE 'MAILING DATE' of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application. THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.

7.  A SUBSTITUTE OATH OR DECLARATION must be submitted. Note the attached EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT or NOTICE OF INFORMAL PATENT APPLICATION (PTO-152) which gives reason(s) why the oath or declaration is deficient.

8.  CORRECTED DRAWINGS must be submitted.  
 (a)  Including changes required by the Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review ( PTO-948) attached  
     1)  hereto or 2)  to Paper No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (b)  including changes required by the proposed drawing correction filed \_\_\_\_\_ which has been approved by the Examiner  
 (c)  Including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No. \_\_\_\_\_.  

Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the top margin (not the back) of each sheet. The drawings should be filed as a separate paper with a transmittal letter addressed to the Official Draftsperson.

9.  DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Attachment(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	<input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statements (PTO-144B), Paper No. _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Examiner's Amendment/Comment
<input type="checkbox"/> Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material	<input type="checkbox"/> Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

*MAX F. HINDENBURG*  
MAX F. HINDENBURG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700

PUBLIC VERSION



## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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ALL RIGHTS RESERVED  
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Washington, D.C. 20591  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

## NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

02/02 02/02 02/02  
MERCHANT & GOULD PC  
P.O. BOX 2903  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903

EXAMINER	NATHANITHADHA, NAVIN
ARTICLE	CLASS/SUBCLAS
JTE	503-31440
DATE MAILED: 10/25/06	

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
02/02/02	02/02/02	Janet Say	12093.IJUSCI	1566

TITLE OF INVENTION: ANALYTE MONITORING DEVICE AND METHODS OF USE

APPLY TYPE	SMALL ENTITY	ISSUE FEE	PUBLICATION FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
provisional	NO	\$1250	10	\$1260	02/22/06

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

THE ISSUE FEE AND PUBLICATION FEE (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED. THIS STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED. SEE 35 U.S.C. 151. THE ISSUE FEE DUE INDICATED ABOVE REFLECTS A CREDIT FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE APPLIED IN THIS APPLICATION. THE PTOL-85B (OR AN EQUIVALENT) MUST BE RETURNED WITHIN THIS PERIOD EVEN IF NO FEE IS DUE OR THE APPLICATION WILL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED.

## HOW TO REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

- I. Review the SMALL ENTITY status shown above.

If the SMALL ENTITY is shown as YES, verify your current SMALL ENTITY status:

- A. If the status is the same, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.  
B. If the status is changed, pay the PUBLICATION FEE (if required) and twice the amount of the ISSUE FEE shown above and notify the United States Patent and Trademark Office of the change in status, or

If the SMALL ENTITY is shown as NO:

- A. Pay TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above, or  
B. If applicant claimed SMALL ENTITY status before, or is now claiming SMALL ENTITY status, check the box below and enclose the PUBLICATION FEE and 1/2 the ISSUE FEE shown above.  
 Applicant claims SMALL ENTITY status.  
See 37 CFR 1.27.

II. PART II - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL should be completed and returned to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) with your ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Even if the fee(s) have already been paid, Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed and returned. If you are charging the fee(s) to your deposit account, section "4b" of Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed and an extra copy of the form should be submitted.

III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Box ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980 may require payment of maintenance fees. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due.

## PUBLIC VERSION

## PART II - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), to: Mail Box ISSUE FEE  
Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
(703)746-4000

**INSTRUCTIONS:** This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 4 should be completed where applicable. All further correspondence including the Patent, Advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondents address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a specific "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

2007 746-4000  
MERCHANT & GOULD PC  
P.O. BOX 2903  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903

Note: A permit of mailing can only be used for domestic mailing of one (1) transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission  
I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Issue Fee address above, or being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO, on the date indicated below.

Transmittal Date
(Date)
(Signature)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	ORGANIZATION NO.
09/657,199	07/21/2000	Janet Say	12062.140001	1206

TITLE OF INVENTION: ANALYTE MONITORING DEVICE AND METHODS OF USE

APPLN TYPE	SMALL ENTITY	ISSUE FEE	PUBLICATION FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	NO	\$1250	\$0	\$1250	07/23/2000

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
MATHURITHIRADHA, NAVIN	3736	600-34300

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.32):  
 Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/12) enclosed.  
 "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" instruction form PTO/SB/12, Rev. 03-02 or more recent) enclosed. Use of a Customer Number is required.
2. For printing on the patent front page, list (1) the names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively, (2) the name of a single firm (stating as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

## 3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. Inclusion of assignee data is only appropriate when an assignment has been previously submitted to the USPTO or is being submitted under separate cover. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

## (B) RESIDENCE (CITY + STATE OR COUNTRY)

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent):  Individual  Corporation or other private group entity  Government

- 4a. The following fee(s) are included:  
 Issue Fee  Payment of Fee(s);  
 Publication Fee  A check in the amount of the fee(s) is enclosed;  
 Advance Order + \$ of Copy  Payment by credit card. Form PTO-203B is attached;  
 The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number \_\_\_\_\_ (enclose an active copy of this form).

Commissioner for Patents is requested to apply the Issue Fee and Publication Fee (if any) or to re-apply any previously paid issue fee to the application identified above.

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# EXHIBIT J

## PUBLIC VERSION

LEXSEE

**ALLOC, INC., a Delaware corporation, et al., Plaintiffs, v. UNILIN DECOR N.V., a Belgian company, et al., Defendants.**

**Civil Action No. 03-253-GMS**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

**2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11917**

**July 11, 2003, Decided**

**DISPOSITION:** [\*1] Defendants' motion to stay litigation granted. Plaintiffs' motion to strike portions of answer and complaint dismissed, without prejudice.

**CASE SUMMARY:**

**PROCEDURAL POSTURE:** Plaintiffs, patent holders, brought a complaint alleging patent infringement against defendants, floor companies. Before the court was the companies' motion to stay litigation of the '579 patent pending the completion of both the '621 reexamination proceedings and the United States Federal Circuit's decision on the '267, '907, and '410 patents.

**OVERVIEW:** In the present case, the '579 patent was the only patent in dispute. However it was the latest of the continuation patents that stemmed from the original '621 patent. The '579 patent had never been reviewed by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the International Trade Commission, or any other court. Even though the '579 patent did not contain precisely the same claims of the other patents that were under review or reexamination, there was a sufficient correlation among all of the patents for the court to conclude that a stay was appropriate. With regard to the issue of efficiency, it was beyond dispute that the court would benefit from a narrowing of the numerous complex issues relating to claims, which, if clearly defined, would streamline discovery and subsequent litigation. To this end, the reexamination of the '621 patent would greatly serve the purpose of defining the issues in this case. The court found that a stay would not unduly burden the patent holders' case as the stay would then be of short duration. The court noted that discovery had not yet begun, nor had a discovery schedule been entered at this time. Likewise, the court had not yet set a trial date.

**OUTCOME:** The floor companies' motion to stay pending the reexamination was granted. The floor companies'

motion to strike portions of the answer and complaint was without prejudice.

**CORE TERMS:** patent, reexamination, discovery, infringement, unduly, motion to stay, additionally, continuation, issues relating, subject matter, trial date, disadvantage, tactical, collectively, infringed, asserting, infringe, latest

**LexisNexis(R) Headnotes**

*Patent Law > Remedies > Collateral Assessments > Costs*

*Civil Procedure > Entry of Judgments > Stay of Proceedings & Supersedeas*

[HN1] The decision to stay a case is firmly within the discretion of the court. This authority applies equally to patent cases in which a reexamination by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) has been requested. Courts have inherent power to manage their dockets and stay proceedings, including the authority to order a stay pending conclusion of a PTO reexamination. In passing legislation establishing the reexamination proceeding, Congress stated its approval of district courts liberally granting stays within their discretion. In determining whether a stay is appropriate, courts are directed to consider the following factors: (1) whether a stay would unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical disadvantage to the non-moving party; (2) whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial of the case; and (3) whether discovery is complete and whether a trial date has been set.

*Patent Law > U.S. Patent & Trademark Office Proceedings > Continuation Applications > Priority*

*Patent Law > Date of Invention & Priority > General Overview*

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*Patent Law > Jurisdiction & Review > Subject Matter Jurisdiction > Appeals*

[HN2] A continuing application is one filed during the pendency of another application which contains at least part of the disclosure of the other application and names at least one inventor in common with that application. Thus, a continuation application claims the same invention claimed in an earlier application, although there may be some variation in the scope of the subject matter claimed.

**COUNSEL:** For Alloc Inc, Berry Finance NV, Valinge Aluminium AB, PLAINTIFFS: Francis Digiovanni, Connolly, Bove, Lodge & Hutz, Wilmington, DE USA.

For Unilin Decor NV, Quick-Step Flooring Inc, DEFENDANTS: Richard L Horwitz, David Ellis Moore, Potter Anderson & Corroon, LLP, Wilmington, DE USA.

For Unilin Decor NV, COUNTER-CLAIMANT: Richard L Horwitz, Potter Anderson & Corroon, LLP, Wilmington, DE USA.

For Unilin Decor NV, Quick-Step Flooring Inc, COUNTER-CLAIMANTS: David Ellis Moore, Potter Anderson & Corroon, LLP, Wilmington, DE USA.

For Alloc Inc, Berry Finance NV, Valinge Aluminium AB, COUNTER-DEFENDANTS: Francis Digiovanni, Connolly, Bove, Lodge & Hutz, Wilmington, DE USA.

**JUDGES:** Gregory M. Sleet, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

**OPINIONBY:** Gregory M. Sleet

**OPINION:**

#### MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

#### I. INTRODUCTION

On March 5, 2003, Alloc, Inc. ("Alloc"), Berry Finance N.V. ("Berry"), and Valinge [\*2] Aluminum AB, ("Valinge") (collectively "the plaintiffs") filed a complaint against Unilin Decor, N.V. ("Unilin") and Quick-Step Flooring, Inc. ("Quick-Step") (collectively "the defendants") alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,516,579 ("the '579 patent"). The '579 patent is the latest in a series of continuation patents that include U.S. Patent Nos. 5,706,621 ("the '621 patent"), 5,860,267 ("the '267 patent"), 6,023,907 ("the '907 patent"), and 6,182,410 ("the '410 patent").

The '621 patent is currently undergoing reexamination in the United States Patent and Trademark Office

("PTO"). Additionally, the Federal Circuit is considering infringement issues with regard to the '267, '907, and '410 patents after the International Trade Commission ("ITC") rendered a non-infringement decision in favor of Unilin and against the plaintiffs.

Presently before the court is the defendant's motion to stay litigation of the '579 patent pending the completion of both the '621 reexamination proceedings and the Federal Circuit's decision on the '267, '907, and '410 patents. After consideration of each of the factors involved, and for the reasons detailed below, the court will grant the motion [\*3] to stay.

#### II. BACKGROUND

The parties involved in the present action have attempted to resolve their patent infringement issues in many different forums, both in the United States and in Europe. Specifically, in July 2000, Pergo Inc. ("Pergo"), Unilin's licensee, brought a declaratory action in the District of Columbia with regard to the '267, '907, and '621 patents in response to the plaintiffs' threats of infringement litigation. Pergo additionally filed a request for reexamination of the '621 patent in the PTO. This reexamination is currently ongoing. The plaintiffs subsequently filed a complaint in the Eastern District of Wisconsin asserting that Pergo and Unilin infringed the '267 and '907 patents. In response, Unilin filed its own declaratory judgment action in the District of Columbia, alleging that its product did not infringe the '267, '907, and '621 patents.

In December 2000, the plaintiffs initiated a proceeding in the ITC asserting that Unilin infringed the '267, '907, and '410 patents. Upon the filing of the ITC action, all of the district court actions between the two parties concerning the alleged infringement of the '267, '907, and '410 patents were stayed [\*4] pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1659. In November 2001, an ITC Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") issued a decision finding that Unilin did not infringe the '267, '907, or '410 patents. The ITC affirmed the ALJ's decision in April 2002. The plaintiffs then appealed to the Federal Circuit, which heard oral argument on that case in March 2003. No decision has yet issued.

In the present case, the '579 patent is the only patent in dispute. However, as the court noted above, it is the latest of the continuation patents that stem from the original '621 patent. The '579 patent has never been reviewed by the PTO, the ITC, or any other court.

#### III. DISCUSSION

[HN1] The decision to stay a case is firmly within the discretion of the court. *See Cost Bros., Inc. v. Travelers Indem. Co.*, 760 F.2d 58, 60 (3d Cir. 1985). This au-

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thority applies equally to patent cases in which a reexamination by the PTO has been requested. *Ethicon, Inc. v. Quigg*, 849 F.2d 1422, 1426-27 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (noting that "courts have inherent power to manage their dockets and stay proceedings, including the authority to order a stay pending conclusion of a PTO reexamination. [\*5] ") (internal citations omitted); see also *Emhart Indus. v. Sankyo Seiki Mfg.*, 1987 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15033, 3 U.S.P.Q.2d 1889, 1890 (N.D. Ill. 1987) (recognizing that, "in passing legislation establishing the reexamination proceeding, Congress stated its approval of district courts liberally granting stays within their discretion."); *Gould v. Control Laser Corp.*, 705 F.2d 1340, 1342 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (citing legislative history of reexamination statute).

In determining whether a stay is appropriate, courts are directed to consider the following factors: "(1) whether a stay would unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical disadvantage to the non-moving party; (2) whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial of the case; and (3) whether discovery is complete and whether a trial date has been set." *Xerox Corp. v. 3 Comm Corp.*, 69 F. Supp.2d 404, 406 (W.D.N.Y. 1999) (citing cases); cf. *United Sweetner USA, Inc. v. Nutrasweet Co.*, 766 F. Supp. 212, 217 (D. Del. 1991) (statuing a similar test).

In opposition to the defendants' motion to stay, the plaintiffs first argue that, since the '579 patent itself is not at issue [\*6] in the reexamination proceedings, or in the Federal Circuit appeal, there is no need to stay the case before this court. See D.I. 21 at 7. The court must disagree because the plaintiffs cannot credibly argue that the patents are not alike in subject matter, as well as in many of their claims. This is so because, in general, [HN2] "a continuing application is one filed during the pendency of another application which contains at least part of the disclosure of the other application and names at least one inventor in common with that application." *Transco Products, Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 551, 555 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Thus, a continuation application "claims the same invention claimed in an earlier application, although there may be some variation in the scope of the subject matter claimed." *Id.* Indeed, the plaintiffs themselves admit that the patents in question do have some terms in common. See D.I. 21 at 10. Therefore, even though the '579 patent does not contain precisely the same claims of the other patents that are under review or reexamination, there is a sufficient correlation among all of the patents for the court to conclude that a [\*7] stay is appropriate.

Additionally, with regard to the issue of efficiency, it is beyond dispute that the court would benefit from a narrowing of the numerous complex issues relating to claims, which, if clearly defined, would streamline dis-

covery and subsequent litigation. To this end, the reexamination of the '621 patent will greatly serve the purpose of defining the issues in this case. For example, the court will gain the benefit of the PTO's particular expertise in evaluating the prior art. See *Pegasus Development Corp. v. DirecTV, Inc.*, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8052, 2003 WL 21105073, \*2 (D. Del. May 14, 2003) (citations omitted). Likewise, the court will also benefit from the reexamination process in that (1) many discovery issues relating to prior art may be alleviated; (2) the record of the reexamination likely would be entered at trial; (3) the issues, defenses, and evidence will be more easily limited in pre-trial conferences following a reexamination; and (4) the outcome of the reexamination process may encourage a settlement without further involvement of the court. *Id.* (citations omitted). Such a refinement of the issues will benefit both parties by reducing litigation costs. [\*8] See *id.* This approach will also best conserve the court's scarce resources. See *id.* Similar benefits will likewise flow from the Federal Circuit's analysis of the '267, '907, and '410 patents.

The plaintiffs alternatively contend that the motion is premature because the two proceedings that have a potential impact on this case may be decided well before this case reaches the claim interpretation stage. See D.I. 21 at 5. However, if the decisions of the PTO and Federal Circuit are imminent, as the plaintiffs suggest, a stay at this time would not unduly burden their case as the stay would then be of short duration.

Finally, the court notes that discovery in this case has not yet begun, nor has a discovery schedule been entered at this time. Likewise, the court has not yet set a trial date. Therefore, the stay will be entered before any party incurs substantial litigation-related expenses.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In light of the above considerations, the court concludes that a stay at this point in the case would not unduly prejudice the plaintiffs or create for them a clear tactical disadvantage. Indeed, a stay will allow the issues before the court to be further simplified [\*9] and defined to the benefit of the parties, as well as the court.

For the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. The Defendants' Motion to Stay Pending the Reexamination by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and Ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (D.I. 15) is GRANTED.

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2. The parties shall advise the court of any decision that results from the PTO's reexamination of the '621 patent and any decision that results from the Federal Circuit's consideration of the '267, '907, and '410 patents within thirty (30) days of the date of each decision.

3. The Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike Portions of the Answer and Complaint (D.I.

11) is DISMISSED, without prejudice, and with leave to re-file should it become necessary following the stay.

Dated: July 11, 2003

Gregory M. Sleet

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

PUBLIC VERSION

# EXHIBIT K

PUBLIC VERSION

LEXSEE

COGNEX CORPORATION, Plaintiff, v. NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS CORPORATION, Defendant.

Civil Action No. 00-442-JJF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25555

June 29, 2001, Decided

**DISPOSITION:** [\*1] Cognex Corporation's Motion To Stay Or, In Alternative, For Extension Of Deadlines In Case DENIED.

**CASE SUMMARY:**

**PROCEDURAL POSTURE:** Plaintiff claimant filed a patent infringement action against defendant corporation. The claimant requested a stay or in the alternative, a three month delay in the proceedings because it had requested a reexamination of the patent by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO).

**OVERVIEW:** The claimant advised the court by letter that the PTO granted its request for reexamination of the patent at issue, and asserted that reexamination of the patent would narrow and or resolve the issues in the case. The corporation argued that a stay would cause it severe prejudice. The court ruled that a stay and or extension was not warranted in the present case. The claimant could not demonstrate a clear case of hardship or inequity, and the corporation would be prejudiced if the court were to grant a stay. Discovery was scheduled to close on May 4, 2001, less than three weeks before the claimant filed the instant motion to stay, and trial was scheduled for October 23, 2001. The parties had conducted extensive discovery in Delaware, California, Texas, Washington, D.C., and Massachusetts based on a schedule coinciding with the October 23 trial date. Given the current time tables for action in the PTO, the court believed that the trial in the present case would likely be completed prior to any action by the PTO. Also, any hardship incurred by the claimant as a result of its request for reexamination was in part a result of the claimant's own making.

**OUTCOME:** The motion to stay or in the alternative, for an extension of deadlines, was denied.

**CORE TERMS:** reexamination, trial date, discovery, hardship, scheduled, clear case, inequity, requesting, patent infringement, simplify, disputed, patent, reasons discussed

**LexisNexis(R) Headnotes**

*Civil Procedure > Entry of Judgments > Stay of Proceedings & Supersedeas*

[HN1] The decision to grant or deny a stay is within the court's broad range of discretionary powers.

*Civil Procedure > Entry of Judgments > Stay of Proceedings & Supersedeas*

[HN2] In determining whether a stay is appropriate, the court should weigh the competing interests of the parties and attempt to maintain an even balance. In weighing the interests involved, courts are generally guided by such factors as (1) whether a stay will unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical advantage to the non-movant; (2) whether a stay will simplify the issues raised by the parties; and (3) whether discovery is complete and a trial date has been set. In balancing these factors, courts must be particularly mindful of the consequences of the stay on other parties.

*Civil Procedure > Entry of Judgments > Stay of Proceedings & Supersedeas*

[HN3] Where a stay will forestall the trial date agreed upon by the parties, the court has required the party requesting the stay to make a showing of "a clear case of hardship or inequity" before the court can enter a stay order.

## PUBLIC VERSION

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**COUNSEL:** Neal C. Belgam, Esquire and Dale R. Dube<sup>1</sup>, Esquire of BLANK ROME COMISKY & McCUALEY LLP, Wilmington, Delaware.

Of counsel: George M. Sirilla, Esquire; G. Paul Edgell, Esquire; and William P. Atkins, Esquire of PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP, Washington, D.C. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

William J. Marsden, Jr., Esquire and John T. Meli, Jr., Esquire of FISH & RICHARDSON P.C., Wilmington, Delaware.

Of counsel: Frank E. Scherkenbach, Esquire; David M. Barkan, Esquire; and John V. Picone III, Esquire of FISH & RICHARDSON P.C., Menlo Park, California. Attorneys for Defendant.

**JUDGES:** Joseph Farnan, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

**OPINIONBY:** Joseph Farnan

**OPINION:**

#### MEMORANDUM OPINION

Wilmington, Delaware

Farnan, District Judge.

Pending before the Court in this patent infringement action is Cognex Corporation's Motion To Stay Or, In The Alternative, For An Extension Of The Deadlines In This Case (D.I. 84). By its Motion, Plaintiff, Cognex Corporation ("Cognex"), requests a stay or, in the alternative, a three month delay in the proceedings in this case, [\*2] because it has requested a reexamination of the patent in suit by the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO"). By letter dated May 29, 2001, Cognex advised the Court that the PTO granted Cognex's request for reexamination of United States Patent No. 5,481,712 (the "'712 Patent"). Cognex contends that re-examination of the '712 Patent will narrow and/or resolve the issues in this case. Specifically, Cognex contends that if the '712 Patent is declared unpatentable, it is likely that the patent litigation will be dismissed. On the other hand, if the PTO finds the '712 Patent patentable over the prior art, Cognex contends that the PTO decision might encourage the parties to settle this action.

Defendant, National Instruments Corporation ("National Instruments"), opposes any stay in this case. Specifically, National Instruments contends that a stay would cause National Instruments severe prejudice because: (1) the litigation schedule and trial date would be delayed causing National Instruments additional ex-

pense; (2) Cognex would be able to continue to hold the specter of litigation over National Instruments and its customers; and (3) Cognex has already forced National Instruments [\*3] to spend over a million dollars defending itself in this action before requesting the stay, despite the fact that Cognex had the materials necessary to seek reexamination earlier.

After reviewing the parties' positions with respect to the instant motion and the applicable law, the Court concludes that a stay and/or extension is not warranted in this case. Accordingly, for the reasons discussed, the Court will deny Cognex's Motion To Stay Or, In The Alternative, For An Extension Of The Deadlines In This Case.

#### DISCUSSION

[HN1] The decision to grant or deny a stay is within the court's broad range of discretionary powers. Dentsply International, Inc. v. Kerr Manufacturing Co., 734 F. Supp. 656, 658 (D. Del. 1990) (citations omitted). [HN2] In determining whether a stay is appropriate, the court should "weigh the competing interests of the parties and attempt to maintain an even balance." Id. In weighing the interests involved, courts are generally guided by such factors as (1) whether a stay would unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical advantage to the non-movant; (2) whether a stay will simplify the issues raised by the parties; and (3) whether discovery is complete [\*4] and a trial date has been set. Gioello Enterprises Ltd. v. Mattel, Inc., 2001 WL 125340 (D. Del. Jan. 29, 2001); United Sweetener USA, Inc. v. Nutrasweet Co., 766 F. Supp. 212, 217 (D. Del. 1991). In balancing these factors, courts must be particularly mindful of the consequences of the stay on other parties. Dentsply International, 734 F. Supp. at 658 (recognizing that Court must consider whether "there is 'even a fair possibility' that the stay would work damage on another party") (citations omitted). [HN3] Where a stay will forestall the trial date agreed upon by the parties, this Court has required the party requesting the stay to "make a showing of 'a clear case of hardship or inequity' before the Court can enter a stay order." Id. (citing Gold v. Johns-Manville Sales Corp., 723 F.2d 1068, 1076 (3d Cir. 1983)).

In this case, discovery was scheduled to close on May 4, 2001, less than three weeks before Cognex filed the instant Motion To Stay, and trial is scheduled for October 23, 2001. n1 Accordingly, Cognex must demonstrate a clear case of hardship or inequity before the Court will enter an order staying this [\*5] action.

n1 Although discovery has since been extended until July 2001 by stipulation between the

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parties (D.I. 106), the trial date in this case has not been changed.

After reviewing the parties' arguments, the Court concludes that Cognex cannot demonstrate a clear case of hardship or inequity, and that National Instruments would be prejudiced if the Court were to grant a stay in this case. Cognex primarily contends that reexamination will simplify the issues in this case such that the litigation may be settled or dismissed and the parties' expenses significantly reduced. However, as National Instruments points out, Cognex's complaint alleges a variety of claims which are not linked to the patent infringement claim, including claims of copyright and trademark infringement and unfair competition, all of which will require a trial.

In addition, Cognex contends that the reexamination may result in changed claims, which would cause this action to be litigated twice, wasting the Court's and the parties' resources. [\*6] However, the Court is unpersuaded by Cognex's contention. The trial in this case is scheduled for October 2001, and the PTO granted Cognex's request for reexamination in May 2001. Although Cognex disputes the figures provided by National Instruments concerning the pendency of applications in the PTO because National Instruments relies on original applications rather than reexamination applications, even Cognex's figures suggest that the median reexamination time is 16 months. Thus, given the current time tables for action in the PTO, the Court believes that the trial in this case will likely be completed prior to any action by the PTO. (D.I. 87 at Exh. G; D.I. 94, Exh. D).

Further, any hardship incurred by Cognex as a result of its request for reexamination is, in part, a result of Cognex's own making. National Instruments contends and Cognex has not disputed, that Cognex has had at least some of the documents it presented to the PTO in its request for reexamination for quite some time. National Instruments identified specific prior art references in its Answer to the Complaint in June 2000, yet Cognex waited until six months before the scheduled trial date in this case to seek reexamination [\*7] of the '712 Patent. n2 Accordingly, the Court cannot conclude that Cognex has demonstrated a clear case of hardship or inequity justifying a stay in this case. Dentsply, 734 F. Supp. at 659 ("The Court will not elevate [a party's] failure to address its concerns in a timely fashion to an example of hardship warranting a stay."); see also Remington Arms Company, Inc. v. Modern Muzzleloading, Inc., 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21526, 1998 WL 1037920 (D.N.C. Dec. 17, 1998) (denying stay where trial date set and defendant's delay in requesting reexamination with PTO was unjustified given that defendant knew of the prior art

forming its request for reexamination well prior to its reexamination request).

n2 Although Cognex contends that National Instruments did not produce many of these documents until much later, National Instruments also contends and Cognex has not disputed, that some of the documents Cognex presented to the PTO were in Cognex's possession as early as 1990, well before the inception of this litigation. Thus, it appears to the Court that Cognex still could have filed its request for reexamination at an earlier date.

[\*8]

Moreover, given the late stage of Cognex's request, the Court finds that any delay in the trial date scheduled for this case would severely prejudice National Instruments. The parties have conducted extensive discovery in Delaware, California, Texas, Washington, D.C. and Massachusetts based on a schedule coinciding with the October 23 trial date. National Instruments has scheduled its experts and made trial support accommodations in Delaware based upon the October 23 trial date. Any deviation from the October trial date at this late stage in the litigation would necessarily prejudice National Instruments. See Wayne Automation Corp. v. R.A. Pearson Co., 782 F. Supp. 516 (E.D. Wash. 1991) (denying plaintiff's motion for stay where parties conducted extensive discovery and trial date was set). Accordingly the Court will deny Cognex's request for a stay.

As for Cognex's request for alternative relief in the form of a three month extension, the Court notes that the discovery deadlines in this case have been extended by stipulation of the parties. This scheduling extension should address Cognex's time concerns without necessitating a change in the October 2001 trial date. [\*9] Accordingly, at this time, the Court will deny Cognex's request for a three month extension.

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons discussed, Cognex Corporation's Motion To Stay Or, In The Alternative, For An Extension Of The Deadlines In This Case will be denied.

An appropriate Order will be entered.

**ORDER**

At Wilmington, this 29 day of June 2001, for the reasons set forth in the Memorandum Opinion issued this date;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Cognex Corporation's Motion To Stay Or, In The Alternative, For An

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2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25555, \*

Extension Of The Deadlines In This Case (D.I. 84) is  
DENIED.

Joseph Farnan  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE